

P. James, Peter N. Pratt & Whitney  
CIA 1-01 Helms, Richter

# Agents Harass, Threaten Author

## CIA Director Told of Intimidation Of Aerospace Corporation Employees

(orig under James)

### Last of a Series

(c) 1973 By PETER N. JAMES

In September 1971 while attending three international scientific conferences in Europe I was harassed, intimidated and threatened by U.S. Air Force undercover agents, who feared that I was writing a book on their illegal operations.

When I returned to my job at Pratt & Whitney — a company dependent on Air Force contracts — on Oct. 4, 1971 I was fired from my job of 9 years. With no job but plenty of material to write about, I was contracted by Arlington House Publishers to write two Soviet-related books; the first will be published early next year. But my main effort since my firing has been behind the scenes.

On July 28, 1972, I wrote to Richard Helms, then director of the CIA, objecting to the illegal undercover operations of the Foreign Technology Division, which included spying on Americans and the undue collaboration of the American embassy in Brussels with division agents.

I told Helms that the division repeatedly had intimidated aerospace corporation employees who had prepared intelligence assessments on Russian aerospace technology which differed from the assessments prepared by the military intelligence services.

A CIA official visited me two weeks after I wrote to Helms. I was told that Helms, who was also the director of the U.S. Intelligence Board, had no control over the division and that I should pursue other government channels.

In March 1973, Watergate burglar James McCord implicated the White House in a cover-up of the break-in. Afterwards, the sordid details of the White House

UNITED STATES SENATE  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES  
(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 10, 90 CONGRESS)  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 19, 1973

Mr. Peter N. James  
112 Bravaia Lane  
Palm Beach Shores, Florida

Dear Mr. James:

Thank you for your recent correspondence and the carbon copies of letters which you had written.

We appreciate your raising the questions in the letter and we will certainly attempt to inquire into their content. If you have further documentation that you could forward to the Committee to substantiate other matters raised in your letter we would appreciate it if you would forward it to us at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,  
Sam J. Ervin, Jr.  
Chairman

"horrors" revealed that Watergate was the tip of the iceberg and President Richard Nixon had approved a broad top-secret plan for spying on American citizens.

The so-called Huston Plan, which was put into effect in July 1970, allowed undercover agents to tap the phones of U.S. citizens, open their mail, burglarize their homes, intercept telephone calls and telegrams made by U.S. citizens to persons overseas and increase surveillance on Americans abroad.

When the press exposed the White House announced that the plan was rescinded on July

28, 1970 and never really got off the ground.

This is not true.

The intelligence files within Building 828 of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and other branches of the U.S. military intelligence services and the testimony of Americans who were targeted could dispute the White House contention.

My statements of December 1970, in the possession of Pratt & Whitney's management and security departments, implicated the agents in Building 828 in illegal activities. Additionally, memoranda in the company's files in Connecticut single out the military intelligence services as

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